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ADDRESS

OF

THE FREE SOIL ASSOCIATION

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TO

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

TOGETHER WITH

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS,

OF

1060 INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING FOR THE

GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON:
BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.
1849.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-Citizens :

The Democratic Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia deem it a duty to appeal to the Constituents of Congress, when no redress for grievances can be obtained from that body which is appointed by the Constitution to legislate for this community. Congress, while it holds the destiny of the People of this District in its hands, can be reached only through its responsibility to the People of the Union, if it fail to perform its duty here. This is a higher responsibility than could be invoked by us, even if fully represented in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. We therefore confidently address ourselves to the primary source of power, the People of the Union, to exact the legislation proper to promote the prosperity of the People at the seat of the National Government.

The great evil which clings to this District, and encumbers its progress, is the weight of Slavery. This fatal malady makes the emigrant shun it—the active and enterprising, born in it, fly away—and those fixed by controlling circumstances, supine, and incapable of the self-prompted, respected, inspiring industry, which animates the bosom of the independent free laborer. Hence it is that the broad bosom of the Potomac is almost without ships—the great canal, reaching far into the interior, almost without boats—its sluices, commanding the best water power in the world, without manufacturing establishments—its cities, penetrated by large commercial channels, without business—and the fine, healthy, easily-enriched country surrounding, to a great extent without population and cultivation. The apprehension that the National Government itself will be called to abandon a District falling so far behind, in the career of prosperity, every free section of the Union, blessed with the freedom of all classes, contributes greatly to the calamity which Congress has the power to remedy, and should long since have removed. From the citations annexed to this paper, it will appear that, session after session, petitions and memorials by the People, praying for the gradual abolition of Slavery in the District, and the instant abolition of the Slave Trade, have been urged on Congress, but urged in vain. Even John Randolph, the most over-strained enthusiast of the rights of *Old Dominion*, was scandalized at the shocking traffic carried on at the slave pens—the shambles set up for the sale of human beings—under the very eyes of Congress. He demanded a committee to inquire into the enormity, and pledged himself, that if the abuse could not otherwise be abated, he would himself pursue the matter, and drag the crimes of the malefactors to light. But neither the strong appeals made in the memorials of the leading citizens of the District, nor the keen, indignant, eloquent voice of Mr. Randolph, could penetrate the dull ear which mercenary influences and political interests turned towards them. Members of Congress and their constituents, from the South, were purchasers in this mart; and the great political power which certain men in the South wielded, and who looked to still more ambitious honors than they wore at home, sought to increase itself by a concentration and control of the whole Southern strength, as a section, in their own hands, by exciting jealousies on the subject of Slavery, in regard to which they assumed the championship. By them the ban has ever been put upon every Southern man who dares to vote an amelioration in the condition of the slave, or the master of the slave, in any place over which Congress is clothed with jurisdiction. The subject is interdicted even to inquiry. A motion in Congress on the subject is the

toesin of agitation, on the part of these peculiar guardians. Their cry is, that if Congress touches the topic where it has rights over it, the next step will be to interfere where it has no such rights. They have by these alarms, affecting Southern members at home, and threatening the patriotic with a dissolution of the Union, put down the right of petition—repelled petitions, by laying even a motion to receive them on the table. They stifled debate in this indirect way in Congress, so successfully, that the arrogance of the South Carolina Legislature has grown so high, that it has at last sent an express *resolution to Congress, telling it that "the time for debate has passed"*—a direct menace, forbidding it to do its duty, at the peril of encountering the power of South Carolina!

The body of the people of this State, however, are not responsible for these insults. They do not elect the Legislature, nor do they compose it. The Constitution of the State creates an oligarchy founded on Slavery. Every man in the State is disqualified to hold a seat in the House of Representatives "*unless seized and possessed, in his own right, of a settled freehold estate of FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND AND TEN NEGROES—or of a real estate of the value of £150 STERLING, clear of debt.*" This disqualification is increased, in the case of a Representative not resident in the district, to a freehold estate of £500 sterling, clear of debt, and in the case of the non-resident Senator to £1,000 sterling. A freehold qualification is also required to confer the right of voting, and the Constitution is unalterable, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the *slaveholding freeholders, clear of debt*, who compose the Legislature. An assemblage of men, thus removed from the mass of the people by their circumstances and mode of election, and wholly inaccessible, through even an organic convention, without the consent of two-thirds of themselves first given, cannot be said to represent the State. Such a body ought not to be considered as belonging to the masses disqualified as members to sit in it, or as representatives for those denied the right of voters to choose it. Yet this Legislature, which does not represent the People of South Carolina, choose for them a President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate, holding a controlling influence over the elections, is itself chosen, (it may be four years in advance,) and before the candidates for the Presidential offices are announced or can be known to the People. These high officers constitute a part of the Government of this District; and they are, in connection with the legislative power pertaining to the District, put under injunction by the oligarchy of South Carolina, *in the name of the People*, to deny a hearing to those who have no lawgiver but the Congress of the United States. May we not invoke the sympathy of the People of South Carolina themselves, to unite with us against those aggressors who usurp their power to rob us, as they do them, of the dearest rights?

The gentleman who represents in the Senate of the United States this oligarchy of Slavery in South Carolina, in his late caucus address, followed up his uniform course of *intervention* against the rights of the District, deprecating its delivery from the evils of Slavery under which it languishes, because he chooses to consider it an "*outpost*" of Slavery! And are we, the People of this District, to be debarred from an appeal for a redress of grievances to our only Legislature, in consequence of the intervention of the Senator from South Carolina, and of the South Carolina Legislature? Congress is emphatically told that "to debate" such subjects as the appeals of the People of New Mexico, of California, and the District of Columbia, on the subject of Slavery, is not allowable. "The time is passed" for the toleration of debate. The application of the Convention of New Mexico, to be protected against the intrusion of Slavery in its free territory, was pronounced "*impudent*" by the Senator from South Carolina on the floor of the Senate. Thus the State Legislature by resolution, and its Senator in person, interpose to assert an authority over the People of New Mexico, and the legislative body to which they have given their allegiance, and which alone has power to legislate for them!!

If New Mexico, California, or the People of this District, should interpose actual impediments to the legislation of South Carolina over the People there, or deny the authority of that body over its asserted jurisdiction, would not this be held *unwarrantable intervention*? Is it not equally so, on the part of the State Legislature, to intervene and defeat the relative rights existing between

Congress and the People of Territories and Districts, put entirely, by the Constitution, under the exclusive legislation of Congress?

The wrong done in this to the People who petition, and to the body bound to redress their grievances, is too palpable not to be felt even by those who insist upon it. To escape from this difficulty, they propose to give the newly acquired Territories over to the dictatorship of a Southern President, and to recede the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, to perpetuate Slavery within it. So far as we are concerned, we protest against this scheme, and can assert with confidence that there is hardly one citizen who will not unite in the protest. The pretext asserted for the perpetuation of Slavery in the District (in the late caucus address) is, that the District must be held as a necessary "outpost" of Slavery—that if Slavery be excluded from it and the Territories, "every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition, at pleasure, in the States themselves"—that "this District, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where, as soon as they placed their feet, they would become, according to the doctrines of the North, free, unless there should be some positive enactments to prevent it." We hold this to be a mere *in terrorem* argument, to fright the Southern People into the attempt to enforce on others a wrong, which they would not themselves endure. Delaware is embraced and overshadowed by the free States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Why is it not clamorous for lost slaves, and ripe for a dissolution of the Union, by way of redress? Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, form a cordon of slave States around the free: How do these slave States exist, when an asylum is presented, at every step along a line of two thousand miles, where fugitive slaves, "as soon as they place their feet" over the invisible border, would be free? Do Kentucky, Maryland, Western Virginia, and Missouri, become frenzied with fear, at this dangerous proximity, and propose a dissolution of the Union, to escape the apprehension? No! South Carolina, which scarcely ever loses a slave by flight, is alone distressed, and would have the little District of Columbia receded to Maryland, abandoned as the seat of Government, and Slavery perpetuated in it, because otherwise "nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition, at pleasure, in the States themselves."

We trust these panic-making strains have lost their power to excite the feelings of the People of the South, and the threat of a dissolution of the Union, its influence over the patriotism of the North. It may be that the oligarchy of South Carolina, which made the continuance of the horrid African slave trade the *sine qua non* in the establishment of the Confederacy, will seek to dissolve it, rather than see its relic extirpated in the District of Columbia. But what other Southern State would join in this national parricide? Would the Southern People, imbued with the liberal spirit of the age, and for the most part, out of South Carolina, enjoying popular institutions, be willing to rally round an oligarchy, which does not allow the mass of the People to vote for Senators or Representatives, Governor or President, and make it the nucleus of a new Confederacy? Would they do this at the hazard of civil war, and the subversion of all that has crowned this Hemisphere with imperishable glory, as the light of freedom throughout the world, merely because Congress deemed it a duty to listen to the petitions of the People around the Capitol of the Union, and deliver them from the Slave Institution and the Slave Trade?

Emancipation may be effectuated under wise and salutary provisions by Congress, and the Slave Trade abolished here, without impairing the rights or endangering the interests of any slave State in the Union. It will operate on Slavery in the adjoining States, only by showing, from the rapid growth of a free population, and the new impulse given to industry and the arts, to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, how much more valuable, in all its results, is the toil of Freedom than that of Slavery! This problem, demonstrated on a spot insulated on all sides by slave labor, will be a salutary lesson to the Southern States, and induce them to work out their own deliverance from an evil which is fast wasting the rich and sunny regions—covering them with sterility and poverty—while the cold and stony North is become bright with verdure, rich in fruits, in mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing wealth—

and, what is of still higher value, a dense, energetic, educated, intelligent, and powerful population. No son of the South can look upon its great and renowned Commonwealths, which once stood first in everything which gives rank and superiority to States, and see them sinking into hopeless inferiority, without the deepest sorrow, without deploring the fatal policy which all the world condemns, and none can remedy but themselves. If it be persisted in, like doomed Africa, contrasted with Europe, that looks down upon it from the North, the slave States of the Union will, in the course of a century, make a like counterpart in blackness and barrenness to the brightness and fertility of the free States. As children of the South, full of every filial feeling and instinct, nurtured by every tender association from the beginning of life, by every fond recollection of previous history, to prefer its interest and glory beyond that of all the world, we fervently pray God to avert the destiny.

The members of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia renew the pledges of the first declaration of principles to their brethren throughout the Union. Their faith is immovably fixed on that true Magna Charta of human rights, in which Mr. Jefferson asserted the liberties of his country. They will give their best efforts to accomplish its great designs by all legitimate means. They will labor to extend the Ordinance of 1787, to preserve the Freedom of the Territories, and will promote the progress of Emancipation, through the safe, judicious, and practicable modes suggested by Mr. Jefferson. We give our adhesion to the party formed on this basis; and from that party we expect an unfaltering support, to accomplish the objects of the multiplied petitions addressed by the People of this District to Congress, for deliverance from the oppression of the Slave Institution and the Slave Trade.

R. R. SHEKELL, *President.*

SELBY PARKER, *Secretary.*

CITATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE ADDRESS.

20th Congress, 2d session—Rep. Com. No. 60. Respecting slavery in the District, and the use of jail.

20th Congress, 1st session—Ex. Doc. No. 215. Petition of inhabitants to abolish slavery in the District.

23d Congress, 2d session—Ex. Doc. No. 140. Memorial of the inhabitants, to abolish slavery in the District. (Published in full, in the following pages.)

24th Congress, 1st session—Rep. Com. No. 691. On the subject of abolishing slavery in the District. House Journal, pages 289, 305, 846, 855, 860, 870, 873, 816.

14th Congress, 1st session—Resolution, Mr. Randolph. To appoint a committee to inquire into the existence of the slave trade in the District. Committee reported, and report laid on the table. House Journal, pages 424, 437, 760.

19th Congress, 1st session. Resolutions of Mr. Miner, for the gradual abolition of slavery. House Journal, page 559.

20th Congress, 1st session. Petition of the citizens of the District, for the gradual abolition of slavery. House Journal, page 438.

20th Congress, 2d session. Resolution of Mr. Miner, respecting slavery in the District. House Journal, pages 126, 130, 134, 136, 216.

20th Congress, 2d session. Remonstrance of the grand jury upon the subject of these resolutions. House Journal, pages 174, 216.

21st Congress, 1st session. A bill (No. 433) concerning slavery in the District.

21st Congress, 1st session. Respecting punishment of slaves in the District. (House bill No. 339.)

22d Congress, 1st session. Report of Mr. Doddridge, in part, respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District. House Journal, pages 69, 211.

22d Congress, 2d session. Memorial of the inhabitants of the District, for the gradual abolition of slavery, and for the prohibition of the traffic therein. House Journal, page 219.

23d Congress, 2d session. Memorials for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District. House Journal, pages 275, 301, 394.



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SLAVERY--DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MEMORIAL

OF

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

PRAYING

For the Gradual Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

MARCH 24, 1835.

Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY 9, 1835.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, to be printed, with the names thereto attached.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

We, the undersigned, citizens of the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impairs the prosperity and happiness of this District, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions established among us.

While the laws of the United States denounce the foreign slave trade as piracy, and punish with death those who are found engaged in its perpetration, there exists in this District, the seat of the National Government, a domestic slave trade, scarcely less disgraceful in its character, and even more demoralizing in its influence. For this is not, like the former, carried on against a barbarous nation; its victims are reared up among the people of this country, educated in the precepts of the same religion, and imbued with similar domestic attachments.

These people are, without their consent, torn from their homes; husband and wife are frequently separated and sold into distant parts; children are taken from their parents, without regard to the ties of nature; and the most endearing bonds of affection are broken forever.

Nor is this traffic confined to those who are legally slaves for life. Some who are entitled to freedom, and many who have a limited time to serve, are sold into unconditional slavery; and, owing to the defectiveness of our laws, they are generally carried out of the District before the necessary steps can be taken for their release.

We behold these scenes continually taking place among us, and lament our inability to prevent them. The people of this District have, within themselves, no means of legislative redress; and we therefore appeal to your honorable body, as the only one invested by the American Constitution with the power to relieve us.

Nor is it only from the rapacity of slave traders that the colored race in this District are doomed to suffer. Even the laws which govern us, sanction and direct, in certain cases, a procedure that we believe is unparalleled, in glaring injustice, by anything at present known among the Governments of Christendom. An instance of the operation of these laws, which occurred during the last summer, we will briefly relate.

A colored man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave, and lodged in the jail of Washington City. He was advertised, but no one appearing to claim him, he was, according to law, put up at public

auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slave trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District, and he was, soon after, shipped at Alexandria for one of the Southern States. An attempt was made by some benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed until his claim to freedom could be investigated; but their efforts were unavailing; and thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage at the Capital of the freest Government on earth, without even a pretence of trial, or an allegation of crime.

We blush for our country while we relate this disgraceful transaction, and we would fain conceal it from the world, did not its very enormity inspire us with the hope that it will rouse the philanthropist and the patriot to exertion. We have no hesitation in believing your honorable body never intended that this odious law should be enforced; it was adopted with the old code of Maryland, from which, we believe, it has been expunged since this District was ceded to the General Government.

The fact of its having been so recently executed, shows the necessity of this subject being investigated by a power which we confidently hope will be ready to correct it.

We are aware of the difficulties that would attend any attempt to relieve us from these grievances by a *sudden* emancipation of the slaves in this District, and we would, therefore, be far from recommending so rash a measure. But the course pursued by many of the States of this Confederacy, that have happily succeeded in relieving themselves from a similar burden, together with the bright example which has been set us by the South American Republics, proves, most conclusively, that a course of gradual emancipation, to commence at some fixed period, and to take effect only upon those who may thereafter be born or removed into the District, might be pursued without detriment to the present proprietors, and would greatly redound to the prosperity and honor of our country.

The existence among us of a distinct class of people, who, by their condition as slaves, are deprived of almost every incentive to virtue and industry, and shut out from many of the sources of light and knowledge, has an evident tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to damp the spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the rising generation to look with contempt upon honest labor, and to depend for support too much upon the labor of others. It prevents a useful and industrious class of people from settling among us, by rendering the means of subsistence more precarious to the laboring class of whites.

It diminishes the resources of the community, by throwing the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich; thus rendering the former dependent, servile, and improvident; while the latter are tempted to become, in the same proportion, luxurious and prodigal.

That these disastrous results flow from the existence of slavery among us is sufficiently conspicuous, when we contrast the languishing condition of this District, and the surrounding country, with the prosperity of those parts of the Union which are less favored in point of climate and location, but blessed with a free and industrious population.

We would, therefore, respectfully pray that these grievances may claim the attention of your honorable body, and that a law of Congress may be enacted, declaring that all children of slaves, born in the District of Columbia after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years; and that those laws, which authorize the selling of supposed runaways for their prison fees or maintenance, may be repealed.

And, also, that laws may be enacted to prevent slaves from being removed into this District, or brought in for sale, hire, or transportation; without, however, preventing members of Congress, resident strangers, or travellers, from bringing and taking away with them their domestic servants.

Jonathan Elliott
Henry Burdick
B. Thruston
W. Cranch

Thos. L. Thruston
Samuel Bacon
Charles Bell
John Ellis

James H. Lowry
Henry Prather
Robert Beal
M. Shaut

Ezekiel Young
 A. H. Young
 John Scrivener
 John Boyle
 Wm. Ford
 John Este
 Christian Buckley
 Ralph Charlton
 B. Chambers
 George Savage
 Charles Hunt
 Jacob Leonard
 Nathaniel Mullikin
 James Galt
 D. M. Wilson
 J. Gideon, jun.
 R. G. Lanphier
 Richard Wright
 W. Gunton
 R. Kirkwood
 Samuel Chester
 E. Arnold
 P. Mauro
 Richard Phillips
 Wm. G. W. White
 Walter Clarke
 John Dix
 G. C. Grammer
 George W. Spangler
 Thomas Pursell
 J. D. Boteler
 W. M. Morrison
 I. L. Skinner
 D. A. Hall
 M. Rearden
 E. Jones
 Wm. Dougherty
 Richard Ballard
 George M. Tubman
 George Parker
 A. B. Waller
 Atcheson Thompson
 John Thompson
 John Green
 Thomas Donoho
 J. Harbaugh
 Solomon Hubbard
 Robert McCulloch
 Wm. Thumler
 Wm. Ward
 John Stettinius
 W. Harper
 Charles B. Davis
 Stephen Y. Leyland
 J. C. Dawes
 Samuel Clark
 Samuel Wells
 Jonas Newell
 John Waters
 Luke Richardson
 N. W. Fales

Wm. Owner
 W. H. Mauro
 N. B. Keen
 Enoch Tucker
 S. P. Franklin
 R. W. Hornor
 Thomas C. Wells
 John H. Gibbs
 James Riordan
 John Smith
 Ch. W. Goldsborough
 Alex. McIntire
 James H. Handy
 Saml. Harkness
 Josias Taylor
 Jno. N. Moulder
 Jno. Barcroft
 Wm. O'Neal
 Christian Hines
 John Smith
 John Rawling, jr.
 James Godfrey
 Andrew Hoover
 B. W. Maul
 Patk. Leyne
 Saml. Redfern
 Samuel Brooks
 Samuel Stott
 Thomas Wetherald
 William Coolidge, jr.
 Thomas Lundy
 Thomas Thistlethwaite
 Thos. Smith
 Saml. Smoot
 John Cook
 David Hines
 Saml. Hines
 David Davis
 James Williams
 Jno. Williams
 George Thompson
 E. Washington Oliver
 G. T. Rhodes
 Leonard Ashton
 Richd. Wills
 George Lamb
 William Langton
 James Carriet
 George Parker
 Wm. Keef
 Frederick Hines
 Robt. McCoy
 Tho. J. Dallam
 James C. Haughey
 Wm. Mechlin
 John D. Cox
 Thomas Edwards
 Lewis Dean
 Charles Calvert
 John Kavanaugh
 John Street

R. S. Briscoe
 Tho. Fillebrown, jr.
 James Gaither
 Thos. Wilson
 J. Mechlin
 James Druet
 Jos. Shaw
 L. Kervand
 Charles Little
 John Usher
 C. W. Patterson
 W. P. McKelden
 Reuben Collin
 N. Brashears
 John C. Remmele
 Geo. W. Dashiell
 Th. B. Dashiell
 Jas. Moore, pr.
 J. W. M. Cobb
 James McClery
 John B. Patterson
 Alex'r McDonald
 Wm. Mackey
 James D. Woodside
 Edgar Patterson
 George Beal
 William Coltman
 James Nowlan
 Fred. Turton
 Thos. Barclay
 Thos. Gardner
 Joseph Cooper
 James Graves
 James M. Rardon
 Louis Graves
 Samuel Drury, jr.
 Obediah Moss
 William McCoy
 John Dewdney
 J. H. B. Lee
 Jo. L. Kecher
 Levi Washburn
 Robt. Ellis
 H. Brodbeck
 James Frere
 R. T. Queen
 B. L. Beall
 John Brannan
 Wm. S. Allison
 Daniel Brown
 Thos. Arbuckle
 John C. Harkness
 John W. Cannon
 Warren Carpenter
 Jacob Kleiber
 John Weaver
 John Thompson
 John Hanly
 John Sibley
 Coye Anderson
 Philip Boyle

John Miller
Valentine Pierce
Wm. Maul
Alexander Borland
Louis S. Tchiffely
John Burke
Jacob Hines
Elijah Ourand
Bernard Herty
Nathaniel C. Pugh
Jacob C. Tull
Nathaniel T. Davis
Charles Irwin
George H. Fulmer
Abijah Swallow
John N. Lovejoy, sen.
William R. Campbell
John C. Gabler
Andrew Stinger
John Stinger
Matthias Stinger
John Tobin
John Knoblock
John F. Stinger
F. Stinger
B. Williamson
Thompson Shard
Thomas Herbert
Ignatius Free
John Cumberland
Wm. Girdinston
James Murry
William Didenhover
Isaac Draper
Robert L. Didenhover
Thomas Hunter
Henry Hines
Thomas T. Parker
Avery E. Smoot
Charles Dean
T. E. Scott
R. Woodward
Geo. A. Adams
John Connor
Joel Cruttenden
Samuel McKenney
W. Redin
Thos. C. Wright
John White
Thos. Hoskinson
Richard Cropley
Charles E. Eckel
W. Noyes
Jos. Brooks
Henry Addison
Fra. Knett
James Thomas
Sedly Woodward
Charles Boteler
Thomas Orme
Frederick Garner

R. Moore
Levin D. Miles
Southey Parker
Andrew Collingwood
Wm Goss
Edmund Hanly
John Hutchison
John Goodrich
John Mattingly
William Powers
Jos. Beardsley
Samuel Brereton
F. Lowndes
John Woodside, Wash-
ington city, a place of
merchandise in hu-
man beings!!!
Benj. Harrison
S. Handy, jr.
S. McKean
A. Ferguson
John N. Lovejoy, jr.
Benjamin Sibley
Mos. Martin
John Curl
Louis Frank his mark
Lemuel Williams
George Esling
John Wise
Danl. Moore
Wm. Peake
Thos. Thorpe
Geo. Macdaniel
James C. Dunn
Alexr. Suter
W. Engleman
Richard Elliott
Samuel Sutton
Eli Palmer
Wm. Didenhover
John N. Waters
Leonard Ellis
John S. Nevius
Jos. S. Collins
James Birth
Zachariah Smoot
Robert Simons
Thomas Towers
Augusta Davis
F. Davis
Robert White
Richard Davis
J. S. Morsell, as to his
own rights and prop-
erty, but none others.
Wm. C. Atwater
James Kennedy
John Claxton
Henry Gaither
Henry Pyfer
J. Carter, jr.

Jacob Carter, sen.
Daniel Stevens
Moore Dickson
Sampson Avard
M. Adler
John Lutz
J. Dickson
Jeremiah Orme
D. English
Joel Brown
Samuel Tucker
Thomas B. Griffin
H. Yerkes
A. R. Watson
Tho. Carbery
Charles Schley
Henry Schley
Archibald Thompson
James Hutchinson
J. S. Scott
Wm. W. Scott
Levin Belt
Robert King
Joseph Marechal
Lewis Salomon
James Hutton
John Collingwood
Peter Johnson
William Johnson
Samuel Harkness, jr.
John Brackenridge
Gideon Beall
Job B. Mills
Wm. Thomson, jr.
John R. Hews
Henry Chamberlin
Benjamin Burgess
John Hoover
David Hoover
John Ricksuker
George G. Shaw
Calvert Roszel
Richard Glover
Basil Ragon
W. Lang
Francis Doyle
Joseph Milligan
Grafton Lowell
Ignatius Newton
Levin Cartwright
Arnold Boone
Matthew Mitchel
David Hughes
Samuel Cunningham
Michael Sardo
John Wilson
Patrick Donnoghue
James L. Edwards
Jacob Hilbus
John M. Moore
J. N. Campbell

J. Wells, jr.
 David Young
 Jos. P. McCorkle
 D. H. Haskell
 Richard Cutts
 H. S. Gardiner
 Hiram Jenkins
 L. Brooks
 Jos. Mountz
 L. Edwards
 Edward Douglass
 Geo. Lowry
 Daniel Baker
 John T. Tracy
 John G. Jones
 John Hephurn
 James Harthow
 John Eslin
 Peter Callan
 Henry Eckardt
 John A. Knott
 Charles Cumberland
 Joseph Higdon
 John Taylor
 Nathan Moore
 James Ord, as regards
 his own rights and
 property, but none
 others.
 James Kelly
 W. Brown
 Samuel Rose, sen.
 Charles O'Neill
 Silas Moore
 John Wilson
 G. Cozens
 Julius Watkins
 Roland Clapp
 Abraham Hines
 Wm. Godfrey
 Wm. R. Spalding
 W. Wade
 Chas. Tilley
 Francis King
 U. F. Hyde
 Thomas McDonnell
 William Ingman
 William Thos. Cole
 William L. Newton
 John Tretler
 Thos. H. Beall
 Alexander Scott
 John Coppersmith
 Noble Hurdle
 George Upperman
 George Cilar
 George Upperman, jr.
 Abraham Stoner
 Robert S. Clements
 Joseph Cogswell
 Thos. Holtzman, con.

Alexander S. Littlejohn
 Joseph Jackson
 S. B. Balch
 Adam Young, jr.
 Thomos Dove
 John Robinson
 James Leander Cath-
 cart, provided that
 the slaves, when liber-
 ated, shall emigrate
 to the settlement of
 Liberia, at their own
 expense, if able, if
 not, at the expense of
 either the Abolition
 or Colonization So-
 ciety, or the Govern-
 ment, as the case may
 be; but they must
 emigrate.
 Geo. Gilliss, provided
 that the slaves, when
 liberated, shall emi-
 grate to the settle-
 ment of Liberia, at
 their own, or the ex-
 pense of either the
 Abolition or Coloni-
 zation Society, or that
 of the Government,
 as the case may be;
 but they must leave
 the United States.
 E. French.—Their free-
 dom at 25, coupled
 with the condition
 that they leave the
 District.
 A. M. Laub.—Their
 freedom at 25, cou-
 pled with the condi-
 tion that they leave
 the District immedi-
 ately thereafter.
 Stephen B. Balch
 John Boose
 Henry Whitcroft
 J. Mecklin, jr.
 James G. Jones
 Thomas Conner
 John Milburns
 Jonah Thompson
 Bernard Bryan
 Danl. Bryan
 Reuil Keith
 Tho. Semmes
 Benj. Baden
 Gery Atkinson
 W. Bartleman
 Thos. Vowell
 Jas. Vansant

Isaac Cannell
 John D. Vowell
 J. R. Janney
 S. W. Smith
 Josiah H. Davis
 Wm. Morgan
 David Martin
 Wm. A. Williams
 Thomas Mount
 James Lyles
 Adam Lynn
 Thomas Sanford
 Robert W. Hunter
 Luther Chamberlain
 Geo. Johnson
 Samuel Mark
 John P. Coroman
 Elisha Talbott
 Abijah Janney
 Tho. Jacobs
 Wm. Stabler
 John Douglass
 Daniel McLeod
 William Price
 Kinzey Griffith
 Simon Dearborn
 J. H. White
 John H. Mark
 John Green
 A. D. Harmon
 Charles Pascoe
 John Creighton
 Levi Pickering
 Thos. Stelle
 Richd. Rock
 Robt. Hodgkin
 Harrison Bradley
 Moses O. B. Cawood
 William L. Gibson
 John Major
 Richd. D. Emerson
 Silas Veitch
 William Campbell
 R. A. Bowie
 R. R. Gurley
 Benj. B. Beall
 John P. Van Ness is
 opposed to the trade,
 though he knows no-
 thing of the case of
 the colored man sold
 for fees, &c.
 Wm. Reynolds
 Cary Pratt
 C. P. Thompson
 F. Peyton
 John J. Sayrs
 Horatio Day
 Presley Jacobs
 Jacob Baugh
 John C. Mundell

John Wood
Thos. L. Martin
Jas. Douglass, jr.
Benj. Barton
A. O. Douglass
Jno. M. Johnson
Robert H. Miller
Thomas Taylor
Wm. Veitch
John B. Hancock
N. S. Wise
A. P. Gower
Wm. Lanphier
Edw'd Sheehy
Lincoln Chamberlain
Phineas Janney
John W. Massie
Job Guest
T. Waugh
J. Shackelford
John M. Monroe
John Harper
Wm. L. Kennedy
James Entwisle
Robert L. White
Hiram Youst
Benj. Waters
Robt. Munro
John Patten
Wm. Foret
Samuel B. Shreve
Jonathan Field
Oliver Field
James Clare
Daniel Riggs
David Price
Geo. H. Smoot
E. Corning
George Jacobs
Edward Goodwin
Stephen Shinn
James Thomas
Wm. C. Spilman
John R. Mills
Elias Harrison
Solomon Parsons
Mordecai Miller
Samuel Plummer
Jonathan Shillaber
Ezra Lunt
Charles Mankin
Thomas Smith
James P. Coleman
Isaac Kell
J. W. Fairclough
Thomas Drury
George Drinker
Joseph Janney
Basil B. Hopkins
Samuel Isaacs
John Grubb

Benjamin S. Kinsey
Daniel Cawood
Jon. Ross
Nath. Perry
John Rodgers
Edward Smyth
Benoni Wheat
Ephraim Evans
Daniel Evans
John Roach
William Patterson
H. R. Whitney
Samuel Baggett
J. R. Riddle
Alexander Perry
Reid Cross
Charles Kooms
Hugh M. Logan
Levi Hurdle
Jos. Euches
Gerrard Plummer
John Snyder
W. C. Walton
H. Wilhar
O. L. Morse
R. A. Rudd
W. H. Miller
Samuel M. Janney
Benjamin Hallowell
James Atkinson
A. Faw
Samuel Wheeler
T. C. Tuley
John Girt
Samuel Janney
Samuel Peach
John Steiner
George Umbaugh
John Glasco
Daniel Serrin
Henry Cross
Jonathan Chapman
Washington Lewis
James Troth
John Skippon
Robert Barnes
John N. Macer
Robert Earl
J. Maul
William A. Collins
Alexander C. Moore
Massam W. Moore
James Thompson, jr.
Daniel Hines
George Wattles
[Illegible.]
John Connell
Erasmus Ashton
W. H. Bonvue
Thomas G. Moore
Jeremiah Crown

Thomas Riggles
J. Simpson
John Dailey
George Dailey
Isaac Wilson
William Simkins
Peter Williams
Andrew Danby
William Parker
Christopher Cammack
Nathan Edmonston
James Lewis
Josiah Esseg
John Wilson
Elias E. Williams
George Mattingly
Jarrett Taylor
John Barry
Henry Ryan
John Courteney
John Hines, sen.
Robert M. Harrison
J. Douglas
Thomas I. Mudd
Thomas F. Harkness
Peter Cox
Joseph Boteler
Peter Davis
John W. Queen
John Hillyard
William Paradise
Thomas S. Binge
Philip Williams
C. Beatly
Euoch Spalding
William Coleman
B. O. Shekell
R. Burch
James Watson
John R. Watson
E. Shey
John Guthrie
Joseph Thorpe
David Hope
Wm. McPherson
Josias M. Speake
Thomas S. Dorrall
Thomas E. Baker
Dison Moran
Francis Godfrey
Phill. Tracy
Aquila Banister
Philip Hines
John Drum
Levy Biggs
Samuel Cross
Arthur Pritchard
James Adams
G. W. Hanes
G. H. Jones
Smith Luciford

J. Peters	John Van Riswick	Samuel Holtzman
Charles Jones	Clement T. Coote	R. P. Anderson
John J. Sothvan	John Chase	Nicholas Callan
Daniel Reintzel	Levi White	Wm. Galloway
Thomas Henson	William Peter	Daniel Cover
William Mead	Thomas Wheat	Enoch Reynolds
Samuel Rainey	Charles Venable	Andrew Harper
Daniel Rhea	George W. Grant	David S. Waters
George Wise	Thomas White	A. Noerr
John G. Berry	James Bowen	John McLeod
Jesse Fox	Edward Sweeny	William Dowling
Louis Vivans	Bernard Gideny	Thomas H. Morgan
William Dant	D. Butler, jr.	Thomas Rigden
Patricius Hepburn	John B. Ferguson	Thomas F. Harrison
James Maitland	Joseph Borrows	William Harrison
George Cameron	Wm. Elder	Pishey Thompson
Patrick McGee	Edward W. Clark	J. D. Smith
William Markward	Alexander McWilliams	Wm. Sawkins
Henry Bishop	E. Baldwin	Christian Eckloff
William Bage	John Carothers	Godfrey Eckloff
Alexander Beedle	Daniel Page	Lodowick Sheppar
W. Wannall	Wm. Thompson	A. Jewitt
William Matthews	James Ewell	Wm. Pote
Ethan Allen	John Pic	Wm. Harvey
Wm. Ryland	Jehu Bayne	Daniel Hauptman
Wm. D. Acken	Daniel G. Hickey	J. M. Staughton
John Kelly	John H. Smoot	Charles Longden
Edward Barry	D. Vermillion	James Lusby
James Martin	Richard O. Hare	George Caton
John Judge	Robert Armistead	John Tabler
Wm. Easby	Henry Tirtjen	Alexander Guy
Thomas Lyndall	Thomas M. Scholfield	Joseph Wheaton
Mordecai Booth	Samuel B. Ellis	Abraham Butler
Geo. Adams	Philemon Moss	John Colburn
Samuel Hilton	George Duckworth	H. Jenkins
John Nowland	Thomas Fogles	Jonas P. Keller
James Owner	James Suallan	David A. Gardner
Wm. Speiden	James Crandle	Robert B. Boyd
Jo. Ratcliff	Philip Otterback	W. W. Billing
Henry Aukward	George Venable	George Bushey
Robert Clarke	John M. Greene	Jos. Everitt
Joseph Herbert	Walter Armstrong	Samuel Sryock
James Danford	Jeremiah Perkins	Robert Miller
Wm. Emack	James Bury	Abraham J. Boss
David Our	George Collard	Charles B. Brown
Jeremiah Keily	Wm. Doughty	Jeremiah Gittings
James Marshall	John Stillins	Joseph Gibson
Rollin H. Neale	Robert Clarke	C. L. Coltman
Robert Brown	George Bean	Matthias Jeffers
James Douglas	Benjamin Bean	John Allen
James Martin	Griffith Coombs	Thomas K. Gray
James Nairn	Wm. A. Smallwood	Wm. T. Griffith
Robert Isherwood	George Scott	Thomas H. Brooks
William Sutherland	Wm. Hawley	Samuel Ditty
Thomas McIntosh	John McChicand	Jonas Newell
Francis Hanna	George Wood	Wm. H. Ward
Thomas Howard	Robert Miller	Charles Lyons
Moses Shelton	Elijah Chaney	John Coad
William Walker	James Rowan	Thomas Gerion
James Friend	Patrick Delaney	John Wood
M. D. C. Marsh	Jacob Janney	David Munro

George Crandell	William Ryan	Alexius Simms
Benjamin Adams	Charles F. Ellis	Abys Simms
Wm. H. Prentiss	William Dikes	Richard Moony
W. Douglass	A. S. Stinchcomb	John Lynch
L. H. Macher	William Martin	John Sessford
F. Keller	James Thompson	Samuel Myers
John Foulkes	William Gleason	Archibald Thompson
Lund Washington	Samuel Harwood	Wm. Thompson
J. F. Caldwell	William Rigsby	James Baxter
C. P. Sengstack	Walter Hutcherson	Edward Holland
W. Ward	Peter M. Pearson	Joshua Towson
Cornelius McDermott	William Sexsmith	James Hagan
Wm. Lloyd	J. McFarland	Joseph L. Scholfield
Clement McWilliams	Robert Jackson	Seth Cartwright
Ings. Milstead	H. Anderson	George Cover
Joseph S. Wilson	Neal McNantz	Daniel Cover
Wm. Ratcliff, sen.	Benson McKenny	Aquilla Lockwood
Dillon Hodgson	William M. Ellis	Andrew Scholfield
Wm. Ratcliff, jr.	Charles Langley	Wm. Harper, sen.
James Clephane	Benjamin Jones	Isaac Robbins
Allan Thompson	John Bright	James M. McRea
Wm. H. Clementson	Thomas Richardson	J. C. May
Joseph F. Reed	James Smith	James Hoban
Enoch Arnold	John L. Suit	Robert W. Fenwick
Rezin Orme	Joshua J. Henry	John Ward
W. H. Stewart	A. Ramsay, jr.	Henry Burdick
Willard Drake	John Blackburne	M. Hines, by J. Janny
W. B. Benson	Joseph Cox	Thomas Bates
A. Cheshire	Washington Duvall	Merrit Tarlton
Peter Lenox	Thomas Gibson	James M. Hosier
Wm. Lowry	Robert King	Wm. Gardner
George Hercus	Dennes Orsburn	Thomas Parsons
Joseph Done	Lewis A. Newman	John D. Murphey
Henry Ould	Thomas Anderson	James Miller
J. W. Hand	Abel Cannon	[Illegible]
Wm. Archer	William Moody	W. Rutherford
Charles Pryse	George H. Grant	John M. Kennedy
Anthony Preston	Richard Harrison	John Little
John P. Davis	Owen McCue	Wm. Harvy
Nelson Davidson	[Illegible]	John McDuell
Rignel G. Chaney	Nathaniel Durity	Wm. Borland
Joseph Fagan	Michael Nash	Wm. H. Berry
John Coleman	J. L. Martin	Anthony Faulke
J. Watson	James Fry	John McCutchen
Henry Barron	Joseph Helroyd	John Mount
Josiah Bosworth	John Brady	John H. Harris
John G. Robinson	Robert Speiden	B. W. Hunt
James Edward Smith	Frederick Hogge	Henry Dawes
J. M. Baker	Larson Holm	Owen Summers
John Duncanson	Anthony Somers	Samuel Chilton
Andrew T. McCormick	Peter J. Herold	Jesse Cromwell
Charles F. Wood	Edward Mudd	John Cromwell
George A. Smoot	A. G. Herold	Henry Dashiell
Wm. C. Ellison	Michael Quigley	Samuel Heincke
Samuel L. Knapp	Wm. Coltman	James Davis
Sabret C. Barrett	George McDuell	V. Carter
G. P. Maxwell	John Bailey	Bazil H. Waring
Samuel Sherwood	Edward W. Lewis	Richard H. Williams
A. Woodward	Wm. Slade	Elisha Dawes
Benjamin Harwood	John F. Thiel	Daniel Shryer.